

EACH good Albuquerquean ought to be a drainage booster.

The Evening Herald

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ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO, FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1916.

NOW all together, with a will, SWAT THAT MOSQUITO.

BIRRELL TELLS OF EVENTS THAT PRECEDE REVOLT OF SINK FEINERS

Ex-Chief Secretary for Ireland Called as a Witness by Royal Commission Investigating Rebellion.

IMPORTANT ARREST MADE LAST NIGHT

Former Head of Celtic Government Declares He Believed Policy of Non-Intervention Safest and Best.

(By Evening Herald Leased Wire)

Berlin, May 19.—(Tlx) At a press conference Auguste Birrell, who resigned as chief secretary for Ireland after the Irish Free State revolution appeared today as a witness before the royal commission which is conducting an inquiry into the Irish rebellion. Mr. Birrell stated that he had read Sir Matthew Nathan's statement of yesterday that the government had done nothing in favor of the Irish rebels and that he did not know that there were any additional steps he wished to make. He then read a statement which he described as dealing with Sinn Feiners.

Mr. Birrell continued:

If the home rule bill had not been placed on the statute books there would have been a great exodus of rage and disappointment both in Ireland and in the United States which when war came would have assumed alarming proportions. The events in Ulster and the gun-running at Larne by the Ulsterites in 1914 undoubtedly had a great effect on developments elsewhere.

Ireland had preserved an unbroken front at the outbreak of the war through the patriotism of John Redmond, Mr. Birrell continued, but there were many who did not agree with his attitude. It was impossible to underestimate the effect which the advent of the Ulster leader, Sir Edward Carson, to the council, had exercised upon the minds of the people of Ireland. It made government less popular in the same cabinet he would not have remained leader of the Irish party.

When it was seen that the war would be prolonged Mr. Birrell said Ireland soon developed not wholly unreasonable expectations of a German invasion and of special efforts in different parts of Ireland, and promises of German assistance were at the bottom of the outbreak. Answering Baron Hardinge, Mr. Birrell said:

"Sinn Feiners had spread all over the place. The Sinn Feiners were sick of parliamentary parties and they desired to be left alone. I remained for two years certainly there was a dangerous movement in Ireland, but of course in consultation with the various Irish leaders I came to the conclusion that a policy of non-intervention was the safest. To distract any one section of the population on the evidence we had would have been dangerous."

"I always felt that it was very important of what was going on in the cellars of Dublin and I was exceedingly nervous about that. I heard that the castle was to be taken."

Steps were taken to deal with these reports but nothing came of them, and I should be very curious to hear if anybody knew this thing was going to happen."

"I had very detailed views. So much so that I had conferences with Generals Kitchener and French on March 29 and March 27 to persuade them to send more soldiers to Dublin."

The war office replied that they were very busy training men and that the men could not be spared to be transferred to Ireland. The military authorities considered that in case of trouble in any part of Ireland they could move troops from Liverpool as quickly and as safely as from one port of Ireland to the other. Lord Wimborne held the same views that I did."

The commission adjourned until Monday.

CHARGES OF BRUTALITY AGAINST TROOPS DENIED

Dublin, May 19.—(Tlx) General Sir John Maxwell, commanding the British troops in Ireland, has given out the following statement in reply to charges of brutality made against the troops.

These allegations seem almost exclusively concerned with the fighting in North King street which cut through the rebel area. Before we could complete a cordon in the street the worst fighting in the whole of Dublin, with the exception of that at Bally Bridge, occurred there. Only after twenty-four hours of fighting were we able to capture the street. The casualties were very heavy in this fighting. The troops were continually fired at from the roofs and upper windows of houses as the rebels moved from house to house.

As the troops moved along the streets the rebels would escape by back doors and fire again from the result of a mass meeting last night.

hind houses, necessitating the searching and occupying of every house. Always we found that the rebels sought to cloak themselves behind their women when we began to search a house. They threw away their rifles and joined the women who were hiding at the back, pretending to have been there all the time. The rebels wore no uniforms and a man who was shooting at a soldier one minute might, for all we know, be walking quietly beside him in the street at another."

IRISH AFFAIRS TAKE CENTER OF STAGE

London, May 19.—(Tlx) At 6:30—With the return of Premier Asquith to London the question of the immediate future of the Irish government will take the center of the stage for the British public. It is expected that Mr. Asquith will arrange a series of important conferences with the Irish leaders including Sir Edward Carson and John Redmond. The attitude of Sir Edward undoubtedly will be a factor in the situation and there is more than a hint that David Lloyd George, the munitions minister, will take a leading part in an effort to bring all the Irish parties into line.

It is known already that Premier Asquith hopes to bring Ulster into any arrangement which is made.

AUSTRIAN DRIVE GAINS FORCE ON ITALIAN FRONT

Lines Advanced Five Miles in Places: Important Strategic Positions Captured; Much Booty Taken.

(By Evening Herald Leased Wire)

Berlin, May 19.—(Tlx) London, May 19, 12:32 p. m.—The Austrian offensive south and southeast of Treviso is making progress daily. The Austrian front already has been advanced five miles in places.

These gains have been made in the face of great difficulties. The mountains are still covered with snow. The Austrians fought their way, according and defeating sharp, varying in altitude as much as four feet within a mile. Despatches from Italian headquarters indicate the success achieved are due to the superiority of the soldiers, which has won a crushing effect that it is possible to launch infantry attacks after comparative short preparation.

Captures of men and war materials are increasing daily. The number of prisoners now exceeds 3,000. The Austrians also have taken thirty-nine common and thirty-five machine guns.

The positions captured have been in the hands of the allies for many months. They include points to which the Italians attached the greatest strategic importance. For example, these fell into the hands of the Austrians on Foggia plateau an order issued by an Italian division commander in which the "steep" was characterized as a position of fundamental importance to be held at all hazards.

We must make this nation as strong as our convictions in regard to right and wrong," declared Colonel Roosevelt. "It little matters what our ideals may be and what achievements we may have, if these ideals and achievements cannot be reduced to action. A considerable part of the strength of Mr. Ford's administration and of the strength of the advocates of half-preparedness at Washington comes from the fact that no real alternative of policy is offered with sincerity and boldness."

In seeking universal military service based on universal training, Colonel Roosevelt said he believed in it "because it would not only be of incalculable benefit in the nation in the event of war but of incalculable benefit to the nation as regards the work of peace."

Colonel Roosevelt asserted that the extreme naval party in Germany has recently advocated war with the United States on the ground that the war would be of such a war we would have to pay all the war expenditures of the German powers and their allies.

"These enormous sums would be raised by taxation on all our citizens," he said. "Those of German descent would pay as heavily as those of any other descent and all would share equally the shame and dishonor. A foreigner too is the tool of all of us. If in this land the citizens of one national origin successfully set the foundation or influence this nation to the detriment in the interests of the country from which they originally came sooner or later it is absolutely certain that the citizens of some other national origin will repeat the experiment and this country will be left disgraced and helpless among the nations. If such an event itself as the bitter bread of humiliation will be eaten by all those who dwell in this land, no matter what their creed, no matter what their national origin."

"Americanism is a matter of the spirit, not of birthplace or descent. Among the best Americans I have known are and have been men born in Germany, Ireland, the Scandinavian kingdoms, and other European countries. They stand on an exact level with the other Americans whose ancestors were in colonial times. We are all part of the same people."

(By Evening Herald Leased Wire)

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Pork Barrelism Is Denounced by Roosevelt, as is Unpreparedness

Ex-President Declares Americans Are Trying to Deceive Themselves by Neglect of European War's Lesson.

HYPHENATES COME IN FOR A WARM SCORING

Talk of Lofty Motives in Connection With Failure to Arm Veriest Bosh, Asserts Rough Rider.

(By Evening Herald Leased Wire)

Detroit, Mich., May 19.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, in an address here today, reiterated his opposition to all kinds of hypothesized universal military service based on universal training, and declared that we must furnish our forces with the actual business of thorough preparedness if we are to make this nation as strong as are the conditions of reference to right and wrong.

Colonel Roosevelt predicted his speech in announcing that he had come here to Michigan because of the primary for the selection of delegates to the Republican national convention. Mr. Ford was victorious and, following on his victory here, showed a marked popular strength in Michigan and Pennsylvania.

The effect of this showing has immediately visible upon many of the politicians within and without congress. We through our representatives at Washington, said Colonel Roosevelt, have absolutely refused to do anything to prepare during these twenty-two months of world calamity. We have refused to learn the smallest part of the lesson taught abroad in Europe. We have embarked to deceive ourselves by admitting that in this policy of supreme inaction and of rapine to postpone duty we are actuated by the loftiest motives. I doubt whether we take really deserved carelessness and most certainly we have not deserved others.

"There is no use in saying that we will fit ourselves to defend ourselves in a fight, but not much. Such a position is equivalent to admitting that if necessary, we shall fit, but that we shall only fit softly. The only right principle is to avoid fitting if it is possible to do so, but if it must go to war a little bit but not much, in the only absolutely certain way to insure disaster."

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New York, May 19.—The fate of Jeremiah Lynch, an American citizen, who was to have been shot at sunrise today in Dublin, is believed to be determined by secret censorship. No word regarding the man who has been convicted of complicity in the Irish rebellion had come out the cables up to 9 o'clock this morning. President Wilson made an eleventh-hour plea for stay of execution before midnight last night in Washington, owing to the difference in time Lynch was to have faced the firing squad about three hours after President Wilson had directed that a cable be sent to London asking that the execution be deferred until the American government could make an investigation into the case.

It was not known here whether President Wilson's plea reached the English authorities in time to save Lynch from being executed.

Arms were sent today they coming under secret instructions from the English fleet first, he could have saved his life at such close quarters as he was a good shot.

STANFORD CREW NOT TO GO EAST IN JUNE

(By Evening Herald Leased Wire)

Stanford, Calif., May 19.—The Leland Stanford Jr. varsity crew, which finished second at the Penn State regatta last year, abandoned its intention to go east for the June 17 regatta this year and break training.

TODAY IN CONGRESS

Resolved, That the Senate and the House of Representatives appropriate \$1,000,000 for continuing construction and operation of the Panama canal and a sum of \$1,000,000 for its fortification and \$1,000,000 for its dredging and maintenance.

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Holmes which greeted Theodore Roosevelt at the railway station today when he arrived here to be the guest of honor at the American day celebration.

Before colonel Roosevelt was driven to the Detroit Athletic club at the head of an automobile parade, he made a short address to the Boy Scouts, who were lined up in front of the station. He told them he believed in their organization because it taught them to fight for the health and not to multiply needless.

This afternoon Colonel Roosevelt was to make a short address to a mass meeting in Grand Circus Park in the heart of the business district. Before he came to New York last night he addressed the city. It was now need that he expects to spend a few moments visiting Henry Ford at the latter's automobile factory.

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